

HAPPENINGS IN KANSAS.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO DWELLERS IN THE SUNFLOWER.

The Week's Review of Personal and General News Condensed to Short Paragraphs for the Convenience of Hurried Readers.

Major Hood has some extra fine Hereford cattle on his ranch near Reading, Lyon county.

The state has rested in the trial of Warden Chase of the Kansas penitentiary, and the defense has begun.

Chief Justice A. H. Horton of the Kansas Supreme Court resigned. David Martin of Atchison takes his place.

The Fort Scott public library committee has received a check from Eugene F. Ware, for \$100 to be used in the magazine department.

Dr. W. A. Spencer of Philadelphia says one hundred Methodist church buildings have been sold under mortgage in Kansas during the past two years.

During a performance at the opera house at Cherokee, Tuesday night, by local amateurs, Mike Aerriotti, one of the actors in a duel scene in which small swords were used, accidentally pierced the arm of his opponent, E. L. Paul, inflicting a painful wound.

Poodle Tofte, Will Plunkett and Fritz Tofte, were arrested at an early hour Sunday morning for holding up a farmer named Orr at Atchison and robbing him of \$75. The money was not found on the footpads, but it was subsequently learned that Poodle Tofte had left \$65 with the night telegraph operator at the Union depot.

H. W. Kelley, sexton at the city cemetery near Atchison, was held up by a strange man near Watson's elevator and relieved of \$27 in cash. The robber confronted Mr. Kelley with an ugly-looking revolver and ordered him to hand over his cash. He complied immediately, giving the robber \$27, all the cash he had on his person.

Mr. H. P. Hood's farm residence on his ranch West of Americus was totally destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The place was occupied by Charles Fiddler and family all of whom were away from the house at the time the fire started and the origin is unknown. The building was worth about \$2,000 and was insured for \$1,300.

Miss Lucy Reussger, of the Everest school at Beloit was conducting a rehearsal for a school entertainment, in which one of the boys was to snap a pistol. He snapped the pistol supposing it was empty, but it was loaded, and the ball just grazed Miss Reussger and barely missed a little girl's head and buried itself in the wall.

Information is coming in at Garden City representing heavy losses of cattle and horses by the three days' storm which blew out Sunday. Losses of from ten to fifty head of cattle are reported by so many small stockmen that the aggregate loss will be very heavy. A good many range houses also succumbed to the storm. There was a high wind continuously for over fifty hours.

Elliott S. Reynolds, a young attorney and member of the Bourbon county bar, was arrested Tuesday morning, charged with forgery. D. J. Stillwell, of Pittsburg, Kans., was the complaining witness. An officer has taken the prisoner to Girard for trial. Reynolds belongs to an aristocratic family, once wealthy, and has had several previous experiences similar to the predicament he is now in.

The next annual session of the democratic fraternal society of Kansas will be held at Leavenworth on Saturday, May 11, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The meeting was called for Saturday, but it had to be postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Frank T. Lynch, of the Leavenworth Standard. Mrs. Lynch is vice president of the fraternity. Barney J. Sheridan of the Paola Spirit, is the president.

Persons near Abilene fortunate enough to be out of doors at 3 o'clock the morning after the storm saw a remarkable phenomenon. The hail, softened by the warm temperature, developed phosphorescent qualities, which made the ground appear as if sprinkled with balls of fire. Picking up the snow it gave the appearance of fire dripping from the fingers. The exhibition is not an unusual one at sea, but is very rare so far inland as Kansas.

James Sampson, a well known farmer living in the Missouri bottoms near Atchison, has been missing chickens in great numbers lately, and a few days ago 12 young pigs suddenly disappeared. He concluded that a pair of foxes which had been seen in that locality were responsible for the thefts. He tracked the animals to their lair, and killed both, in addition to seven young ones. All the pigs had been devoured, but a rabbit and four chickens lay in the hole untouched. Sampson dug into the hole and found hundreds of bones.

George T. Anthony, the newly-appointed insurance commissioner, has named E. H. Brown, of Olathe, to be his first assistant.

James Hume Canfield has been elected president of the Ohio State University at Columbus to succeed Dr. Scott who resigned to accept the professorship of philosophy.

Although the Missouri river has been flowing into the canal through the island above Atchison over a week, the current has cut no channel, but on the contrary the canal is filling up with sand. It cost \$15,000.

Kay county has funded \$35,000 of her bonus.

A Kiowa firm shipped 3,500 dozen eggs last week.

Every Abilene man in the penitentiary is either foreman or bookkeeper.

Half the wheat in Geary county looks well; the big East end especially.

The survivors of the battle of Shiloh in Brown county have formed an organization.

Oakley has already begun to agitate the question of a big fair to be held there this year.

Finney county farmers will plant an increased acreage of sweet potatoes this year.

United States Senator Martin has announced himself a candidate for reelection, and he has expressed strong silver views.

A petition asking the board of county commissioners to establish a chintz bug station in Fort Scott and place Robert Bright in charge is being circulated and largely signed in Bourbon county.

Perry Rice while burning some rubbish on his farm just North of Glen Elder, left it and went to dinner, thinking it could do no damage. He came back and found his house burned to the ground.

The executive committee of the Kansas State editorial association held a meeting at Topeka and decided to accept the invitation extended to the Kansas editors to attend the Atlanta exposition next October.

Mabel Benton, the 16-year-old daughter of C. M. Benton of Ellingham, was severely burned Saturday morning while burning some rubbish at her home. Her clothes were burned almost off before she could be rescued.

August Belgard, of Newton, 16 years old, has taken out a marriage license to marry Miss Millie Belair, 15 years of age. Master August's mother married Miss Millie's father, which would make them step-sister and step-brother.

The people of Ottawa very sensibly destroyed the pest house before anybody else could be taken to it. Civilized people do not want their friends or relatives taken from their homes and put in such a place as the average smallpox hospital.

Col. J. W. F. Hughes, hero of the "legislative war" of 1893, afterward court martialled and dismissed from the militia service, has been appointed by Governor Morrill major general of the Kansas national guard, succeeding ex-Lieutenant Governor Daniels.

The annual convention of the Kansas State Sunday School association will be held this year at Salina, May 7, 8 and 9. The music to be in charge of Professor Excell of Chicago. The leading Sunday School workers of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are upon the program.

The State Board of Public Works has elected L. H. Lescher of Topeka to be State architect, succeeding Seymour Davis. Mr. Lescher is a democrat. He was the choice of Michael Heery, the Democratic member of the board. Captain Seaton and Sol Miller were unable to agree on a Republican so they voted for Heery's candidate. The position is worth \$2,500 a year.

A part of the Kansas university geological expedition, under the direction of Prof. S. W. Williston, has left for the fossil beds in western Kansas. The party consists of two men, who will remain in that part of the State all summer. The main party, which will comprise Professor Williston and a number of students, will leave in June for the Bad Lands and spend the summer there collecting specimens.

Johnny Manson, the 18-year-old son of John Manson, of Lancaster, was instantly killed Tuesday. He was hauling manure in his father's orchard, and was standing in the front end of the wagon. The team coming to a sudden stop, he was thrown over the dashboard. This frightened the horses and they began to kick; lunging forward, they drew the wagon over Manson's head, fracturing the skull. He died a few minutes afterwards.

Miss Helen E. Price, formerly of El Dorado, was married September 26 last to Howard Ribinsky of Washington, but Washington knew nothing of it until Saturday, as she feared she would lose her place as copyist if the marriage was discovered. She was a protegee of the late Senator Perkins. The marriage was known from the first by her father, W. M. Price, and the rest of the family who live at El Dorado.

K. G. Fleming, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dickinson county, died at his home near Solomon Tuesday night. Five days before he was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team, and fell in such a manner as to paralyze his whole body. He was commander of the Solomon G. A. R., prominently connected with the A. O. U. W., and one of the leading Presbyterians of Central Kansas. He was related to A. P. Collins and E. W. Blair of Solomon, and was a brother of Rev. Dr. Fleming, of Wichita.

Cherokee county has been averaging 25 marriages a month this year.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a cold storage company in Parsons.

Wray county prisoners are to be worked on the public highways.

The schools have been opened again at Weskan after a siege of the scarlet fever.

Last Saturday at Florence, while assisting in moving a house, a stake pulled up and was thrown with terrific force against Ed. Winner. He died of his injuries.

IS ANOTHER SELL.

BLAND AND BRYAN ISSUE MANIFESTO.

Stick to the Old Party and Put a Free Silver Plank in the Platform—Blatherskites Endeavoring to Dupe the People.

Messrs. Bland and Bryan have recently started one of the cheekiest political moves that has been fathered by any set of political nondescripts since the birth of the devil. It is for the democrats to stay in the old party and try to select delegates to the next National Democratic convention that will force the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform. Then what? They had an expression on silver in their last platform which Messrs. Bland and Bryan and nearly every other speaker in the political campaign of 1892, said meant free silver.

Mr. Bland, in a speech in the house August 11, 1893 (Congressional Record, special session, page 232), said: "We voted the ticket in good faith; we expected that the platform would be carried out as was promised—that we would have tariff revision, and that when we came to the money question it would be regulated according to the Chicago platform, that we should have free coinage of silver, which in itself would destroy this makeshift. But lo and behold, we find that we were tricked, that we were deceived. And I use that language advisedly."

Mr. Bryan, in a speech in the house, August 16, 1893 (Congressional Record, special session, page 410), said:

"The last platform pledges us to the use of both metals as standard money and to the free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio. Does any one believe that Mr. Cleveland could have been elected president upon a platform declaring in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law? Can we go back to our people and tell them that, after denouncing for twenty years the crime of 1873, we have at last accepted it as a blessing? Shall bimetalism receive its death blow in the house of its friends, and in the very hall where innumerable vows have been registered in its defense? What faith can be placed in platforms if their pledges can be violated with impunity?"

This is what Messrs. Bland and Bryan said with regard to the democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892. They said that that platform meant free silver. They insisted that no other construction could be placed upon it. On that platform, declaring as they said, for free silver, they both went into the campaign and worked for the democratic party. They led the people "as sheep to the slaughter" and their party "through a slaughterhouse to an open grave."

Mr. Bland, in the same speech from which we quote above, said:

"My God, shall we do such a thing as that? (demonetize silver.) Will you crush the people of your own land and send them abroad as tramps? Will you kill and destroy your own industries, and especially the production of your precious metals that ought to be sent abroad everywhere? Will you do this simply to satisfy the greed of Wall street—a mere agent of Lombard street? * * * Any political party that undertakes it will, in God's name, be trampled, as it ought to be trampled, into the dust of condemnation, now and in the future. Speaking as a democrat, all of my life battling for what I conceived to be democracy and what I conceived to be right, I am yet an American above democracy. I do not intend, we do not intend, that any party shall survive, if we can help it, that will lay the consecrating hand upon America in the interest of England or of Europe. Now, mark it, this may be strong language, but heed it. The people mean it, and, my friends of eastern democracy, we bid you farewell when you do that thing. Now, you can take your own choice of sustaining America against England, American interests and American laborers and producers, or you can go out of power. We have come to the parting of the ways. I do not pretend to speak for anybody but myself and my constituents, but I believe I do speak for the great masses of the great Mississippi valley when I say that we will not submit to the domination of any political party, however much we may love it, that lays the sacrificing hand upon silver and will demonetize it in this country."

"Gentlemen, you cannot hold the democratic party together on that line. You cannot pledge yourselves to bimetalism in your party and ignore it in your legislation. We pledge ourselves in the first place to tariff reform, and the people have a right to expect us to deal with that first. In my part of the country we were told to let silver alone; that we already had a law on that subject. They said to us: 'Do not disturb that question, but take up the tariff; we are united on the tariff; let us take up the tariff and reform and reduce it; the tariff is doing us great injury; let us attend to that first.' We thought that declaration was sincere and we thought the first thing to be taken up was the repeal of the McKinley bill. * * * I believe it was not intended by our eastern Democratic friends that tariff reform should be considered first, but their main, if not their sole, object was to put their hands upon silver and demonetize it and let tariff reform take care of itself afterwards. And here we are just in that situation. Reduce the tariff 25 per cent, yet make money in gold 25 per cent more valuable, the tariff remains as great a burden as ever. It takes the same quantity of wheat, corn, pork and cotton to pay it as before. Now I tell you I am not going to submit to it. You may pass your bill and do these



A VAIN EFFORT.
This Country Will Never Be Prosperous Again Until Silver Is Restored to Full and Unlimited Coinage.

things; but if you do we are going to cut loose from you. You may go ahead, but you will never trick us again. Do not charge me with being a radical or a fanatic, or with indulging in threats. I speak the sentiment of the masses. I would not say it if it were not true. You propose to remit us to the demonetizing act of 1873, which in all my section of the country the democratic party on every stump has denounced as the monumental fraud of the nineteenth century. Here is a democratic house proposing to go right back to that act. When you do so you will be guilty of a greater fraud than that act itself. I speak advisedly when I say that if the democratic party, after all the pledges it has made in regard to silver in its platforms, national and state, should take the country back to its condition under the act of 1873, you will have consummated the monumental fraud of the nineteenth century, because we never expected much from Mr. Sherman or his party; they never made many promises, as we have."

Now these two men, and others of their guild, are issuing manifestos and making speeches to prevent the people from doing what they threatened to do themselves and had not the courage to do. In the language of Mr. Bryan, "What faith can be placed in platforms if their pledges can be violated with impunity."

Why should the democratic party be trusted again? Suppose there are enough delegates in the convention to force the adoption of a free silver plank in the platform? What better guarantee have we got that they will carry out the pledges they make than we had the pledges made in 1892? Messrs. Bland and Bryan are a pair of political blatherskites, condemned by the words of their own mouths, and they should not be trusted any further. They are no more honorable than the party they represent. They are demagogues of a dangerous kind their avowed object is to lead honest voters into another trap.

Bars Open on Sunday.
No matter if it was Sunday night, and the laws of the District of Columbia forbid the sale of liquor on Sunday, the bars of the house and senate were running in full blast, with the following as a sample. About 9 o'clock that night Mr. De Armond called up a private bill.

"Bzzzzt," said Mr. Scranton, feebly. "What?" exclaimed Mr. De Armond, turning toward the Pennsylvania.

Then he continued: "Mr. Speaker, I should like to know if a member as drunk as that has any right object?"

"What did you say?" demanded Mr. Scranton.

"I said the gentleman was too drunk to engage in legislation," said Mr. De Armond.

"I call ye gentleman to order," said the tipsy objector.

Mr. De Armond proceeded, and Mr. Scranton was shown the door. He presently returned and sitting down the aisle to the Missouri's seat, began to abuse him.

Members gathered around to prevent a scene. The speaker rapped for order, and finally directed the sergeant-at-arms to exclude the unruly member.

Mr. Scranton again attempted to enter the chamber of the house lobby, but was caught in the arms of the doorkeeper. He was finally taken to a private room and put to bed.—National Watchman.

A STARTLING BOAST.

BOND ISSUE CANNOT BETTER THE SITUATION.

Government Officials Have Been Like Clay in the Hands of the Morgan-Rothschild Syndicate—We Are the Slaves of This "Push."

The following from Matthew Marshall, the Wall street financier, confirms the truth that the arch-conspirators of two continents have been at work to rob and enslave the people of the United States.

"Not the least gratifying circumstances attending the success of the new loan, is to me, its confirmation of my often expressed favorable estimate of J. Pierpont Morgan's financial ability. In the hands of the experienced and skillful negotiator our government officials seemed to have been like clay in the hands of the potter and it is a question whether it would not be worth while to employ them at any salary they asked to manage the national finances, instead of the politicians now charged with the duty."

Naturally the immense profits upon the loan which, at the present quotations are assured to Messrs. Morgan, Belmont and their associates, have excited much hostile comment, both upon them and upon the government. That bonds which were purchased at 104½ should within a week eagerly demand in the neighborhood of 120, does indeed show that the terms of the transaction were highly favorable to the purchasers; but to this it may be announced, first, that as I have said, government, being in dire straits, had to take whatever price was offered it, and second, that congress, if it had so chosen, might have authorized a 6 per cent gold bond upon which no such premium could have accrued as has accrued upon the coin fours. When, too, it is considered that only sixteen years ago these same 4 per cents were sold by the hundreds of millions of dollars at 99½ to a favored syndicate of New York bankers, in which the secretary of the treasury was accused of being interested, and that, ten years thereafter the government itself was buying them back at 130 or thereabouts, the profits on this recent purchase of \$82,400,000 at 104½ shrink into insignificance. That, with shrewd men to manage the transaction on its behalf, and with legislation to support it, the government might, under every disadvantage, have got a higher price than it did, is possible; but it has not committed an unprecedented blunder.

A heavier accusation awaits the administration, when, as is probable, even this shall have demonstrated not only that it has made a disadvantageous contract with the buyers of the bonds, but that the transaction has merely postponed without averting the catastrophe of a suspension of gold payments which it was intended to prevent. At present everybody almost takes it for granted that this recent loan is the last one that will be required, and that henceforth the continuance of gold redemption is assured beyond question. I am not so sure of this, and I fear that the general exultation over our apparent safety is premature, as was the exultation in 1893 over the supposed final settlement of the silver controversy.

Unless the national revenues shall henceforth equal the national expenditures so that all the legal tenders redeemed in gold can be held in the

treasury and thus effect a contraction of the currency, the same peril of a suspension of gold payments from which we have three times in a little more than a year been rescued by a sale of bonds, will eventually recur for a fourth time and then no fourth bond sale may be possible. If, too, the agitation in this country in favor of silver should continue, not only will foreign investors continue to sell their other American securities, but they will return those same new government bonds which they have just purchased to so large an amount in the London market. I regret to see a disposition evinced in many quarters to treat the abandonment last week by the silver senators of Senator Jones' free coinage bill and of Senator Wood's free silver resolution as a proof of the weakness of the cause of silver in congress. On the contrary, the preliminary votes taken on Senator Jones' bill very clearly showed that a majority of the senate were favorable to it. That they refrained from forcing it through at once demonstrates no more than that they were not willing to risk the delay of the appropriation bills and a consequent extra session. After the 4th of March they will be still stronger in numbers and nobody can say with certainty that a majority of the new house of representatives will not join with them in legislating for free silver. If so, there will stand between the country and a free silver coinage act, nothing but President Cleveland's veto.

Is It Really True?

"How much did Grover Cleveland make in the last bond deal?" is a question being openly asked all around the country, and with an emphasis that will admit of no doubt in the minds of those asking the question as to their belief that the president of the United States actually shared in the profits of the syndicate who took the bonds and in a few days resold them again at a gain of over eighty millions of dollars. Whether Grover Cleveland had any share in this deal or not may never be known, but the circumstances attending the negotiations of the sale, the secrecy attending it, the parties at interest, and the fact that the small premium obtained is less than municipal bonds often command, together with their immediate sale at a very much bigger premium, can have no other effect than to leave the suspicion in the minds of many people that even Grover Cleveland was unable to resist temptation.

It is not enough to say that partisanship or political prejudice prompts this suspicion. The president of the United States should be above suspicion, but Grover Cleveland—unfortunately—is not. The characteristics of the man are against him. Dame Rumor has busied herself more about this man's private character, his social life, his habits and inner life, than any man that has ever filled the presidential chair, and if one-half the stories afloat—told sub rosa—are true, then is he fully capable of sharing in the profits of that bond deal.

Silver and Gold.
From 1493 to 1520 an ounce of gold was equal in value to 13.3 ounces of silver. From 1521 to 1544 silver held its highest value since the discovery of America. Between the years last named, 11.2 ounces of silver brought 1 ounce of gold. Now it requires 19.3 ounces of silver to buy an ounce of gold.